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Report of the Executive Director

STATUS OF FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Report of the Executive Director

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 84/21 and provides the Executive Board with information on the financial implementation of UNFPA country programmes and projects that were approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth (1991) through fortieth (1993) sessions and by the Executive Board from 1994 to 2000. The report is submitted for the information of the Board and no decision or action is requested.

2. Information is provided on: (a) those programmes and projects that were completed in 2000; (b) those that are still ongoing in 2001; and (c) new programmes starting in 2001 that were approved by the Executive Board in 2000.

3. The report presents figures on total expenditures from all resources, including multi-bilateral funds. It should be noted that all terms such as "total expenditures" are explained in a glossary in the annex to this report.

4. It should also be noted that the starting date of a programme is the one mentioned in the document approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board. The end of a programme[1] is either: (a) the year during which all projects were completed; (b) the year preceding the one in which a subsequent programme began (there cannot be two contemporaneous UNFPA programmes within one country); or (c) the year during which a programme is considered completed for other reasons.

5. While in theory the implementation of an individual country programme could follow an even distribution of resources over the programme period, in reality that is not the case for a variety of reasons:

(a) Each programme has its own programme dynamics; some programmes are "front-loaded" (they require more resources in the first years of the programme period than in later years), while the opposite is true for end-loaded programmes. All programmes require a variable level of annual resources over the programme period.

(b) Even under the UNFPA's multi-year funding framework the actual income from regular resources is not yet known for future years but only for the current year and, then, only at its end. Thus, decisions on the level of expenditures in the current year of each programme have to be made at the beginning of the year without knowledge of the level of resources available

[1] A programme is not necessarily regarded as completed when its original term has expired (since the duration of a programme may be extended) or when the resources originally approved have been expended (since additional resources may have become available or the income level may not have allowed implementation of the full amount).

over the remaining period of the programme. Such unpredictability of resource levels and flows may adversely affect programme implementation, but the introduction of the multi-year funding framework in decision 2000/9 is expected to improve the predictability of UNFPA resources.

(c) Since programme implementation requires lead-time, some programmes do not allow a rapid response to sudden changes in actual income levels. To comply with the financial policy of maximizing the use of available resources while avoiding the use of the operational reserve, some shifts of resources between programmes may become necessary in any given year without prejudice to the original amount approved for the country programmes in question.

6. Tables displaying detailed information on all Governing Council- and Executive Board-approved country programmes and the Fund's balance of commitments are provided in the annex to this report.

II. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COMPLETED IN 2000 OR ONGOING IN 2001

7. In 2000, UNFPA replenished in full the funds withdrawn from the operational reserve due to the difficult financial situation in 1999. As a result, the Fund had to negotiate resource cuts with Governments of programme countries. This meant that country programmes as well as regional and interregional programmes were cut and many activities were either amalgamated or deleted. This has resulted in some constraints, including: credibility of the Fund vis-à-vis our partners, strain on programme implementation and impact on expected results of programmes. Furthermore, the actual income from regular resources during the past four-year period of 1997-2000 was $1,096 million, only three quarters of the projected income of $1,460 million in the work plan 1997-2000 as originally approved by the Executive Board. Given this lower level of income compared with expected resources, UNFPA reduced the resources available for programmes accordingly.

8. Although UNFPA has been using the resource delivery rate (defined in document DP/1989/34) as a measurement of programme performance, in the context of declining programme resources this rate does not accurately reflect programme performance and such figures should be interpreted cautiously. For instance, if the rate were computed on the basis of income received and the level of resources made available to the individual programme in the last four years under review, the resource delivery rate would indicate that the programme had performed exceedingly well. However, at the same time the unpredictability of resources during 1997-2000 has made it difficult for UNFPA to adjust the scale and pace of programme implementation to be in line with the actual income received. Ensuring a growing and predictable level of resources for UNFPA should therefore remain a major priority.

9. Of the programmes[2] the Executive Board and the Governing Council approved and started in 2000 or prior to 2000, 14 programmes were completed in 2000 and 80 programmes are ongoing in 2001 (see table 1).

10. For the 14 programmes that were completed in 2000, the total expenditures from all resources were $145.3 million against a total approval of $187.9 million, which results in a total resource delivery rate of 77 per cent on average, ranging between 59 per cent and 115 per cent (see table 2). In three of these programmes – Guatemala, Cambodia and Viet Nam – the total resource delivery rate exceeded 100 per cent.

11. The expenditures from regular resources for these 14 programmes were $131.3 million against a regular approval authority of $145.9 million, resulting in a regular resource delivery rate of 90 per cent (see table 2). It should be noted in this regard that expenditure authority for UNFPA country programmes includes expenditures from regular resources and from other resources, including multi-bilateral resources. If multi-bilateral funding in the authorized amount is not obtained and regular resources are available, the Fund is authorized to spend regular resources up to the total approved amount. Of the 14 programmes completed in 2000, individual programmes utilized regular resources at a level of between 68 per cent and 177 per cent of the approved amount. The regular resource delivery rate was relatively low for Burkina Faso (68 per cent), Ghana (68 per cent) and Indonesia (72 per cent). In general, there were overarching factors that would explain most under-implemented programmes in Africa. These included financial constraints (in particular, in 1999 and 2000), introduction of the logical framework (adopted in 1997, but the guidelines and training were not provided until late 1998) and a high staff turnover in some countries. The low resource-utilization rates of programmes in both Burkina Faso and Ghana were mainly due to considerable delays in the formulation of subprogrammes and component projects stemming from the fact that the guidelines for and training in the logical framework were not available at the beginning of the programme cycle. For the programme in Indonesia, the main reason for the relatively low implementation rate was the prolonged political and economic crises that hit the country since mid 1997.

12. For the 80 programmes that were ongoing on 1 January 2001, the total expenditure rates are generally higher the earlier the programme started, with the exception of Sierra Leone. The country programme in Sierra Leone started in 1993 and has had a total expenditure rate of 56 per cent, while the three programmes started in 1996 have an expenditure rate of 59 per cent on average. However, Sierra Leone has had a regular expenditure rate of 83 per cent, which is much higher than those started in 1996 (75 per cent on average). Total expenditures for all ongoing programmes were below the previously approved ceilings except one – total expenditure in the Caribbean programme was higher than anticipated, a rate of 126 per cent. This

[2] Country programmes or individual large-scale projects approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board.

programme has now been extended to 2002, and additional resources will be requested to accommodate the continuation of essential activities, including the preparation of a new programme.

13. The regular expenditure rate for these ongoing programmes is 69 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean; 51 per cent for sub-Saharan Africa; 44 per cent for Arab States and Europe; and 41 per cent for Asia and the Pacific (see table 3b). Expenditure rates vary from one region to another due to a number of factors, such as differences in the distribution of programmes by starting and ending dates.

14. The majority of individual programmes that were ongoing in 2000 are being implemented as planned; however, a few programmes have a low implementation status of regular resources. Since the implementation of country programmes during the first two years of the programme period varies considerably for reasons outlined in paragraph 5 above, the present analysis focuses on programmes that have been ongoing for three years or more as of 1 January 2001.

15. A number of country programmes that started in 1997 have low regular expenditure rates after four years of implementation. They include programmes for Guinea (39 per cent) and Nigeria (42 per cent), each with one remaining year; and the programme for India (41 per cent), with two remaining years. For the programme in Guinea, the introduction of the logical framework guidelines and training of national counterparts resulted in considerable delays in the programming process. For the programme in Nigeria, there was a long delay in signing the subprogrammes and component projects due to a long period of negotiation. In the case of India, the low rate was due to a slow start during the first two years of the programme and financial constraints at a time when the programme had gained momentum. Also, a number of country programmes that started in 1998 have low regular expenditure rates after three years of implementation. They include the programme for Ethiopia (23 per cent), with one remaining year; and the programmes for Lesotho (15 per cent) and Guinea-Bissau (16 per cent), each with two remaining years. The programme in Ethiopia did not start its implementation until January 2000, two years later than planned due to various reasons. In Lesotho, civil unrest has been a challenge to the implementation of the programme; UNFPA is in the process of strengthening the country office and expects improvement in implementation this year. In Guinea-Bissau, the low implementation was mainly due to the political crisis in the country.

16. For programmes started in 1999, the regular expenditure rates average 26 per cent, ranging from 22 per cent for Benin to 30 per cent for Burundi. For those that started in 2000, the regular expenditure rates average 7 per cent, ranging from 2 per cent to 20 per cent.

III. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES STARTING IN 2001

17. UNFPA submitted a total of 13 country programmes planned to start in 2001 to the Executive Board for its consideration and approval in 2000 and at the first regular session 2001. Five are in the sub-Saharan Africa region, two in the Arab States and Europe region, three in Asia and the Pacific region and three in Latin America and Caribbean region. The total amount for these programmes is $206.5 million, of which $123.9 million is to be programmed from regular resources (see table 4).

IV. BALANCE OF UNFPA COMMITMENTS

18. The balance of UNFPA commitments from regular resources for ongoing programmes is $384.1 million, distributed as follows: $142.9 million for sub-Saharan Africa; $64.2 million for the Arab States and Europe; $151.2 million for Asia and the Pacific; and $25.8 million for Latin America and Caribbean (see table 3b). The balance of commitments of regular resources for new programmes starting in 2001 is $123.9 million – $48.0 million for sub-Saharan Africa, $8.5 million for Arab States and Europe, $56.0 million for Asia and the Pacific and $11.4 million for Latin America and Caribbean (see table 4). Thus, the total balance of commitments is $508.0 million, distributed as follows: $190.9 million for sub-Saharan Africa; $72.7 million for the Arab States and Europe; $207.2 million for Asia and the Pacific; and $37.2 million for Latin America and Caribbean (see table 5).

ANNEX

Glossary

This report uses the following abbreviations and definitions in the tables:

Extension (Ext.): extension of duration in years beyond the duration originally approved by the Executive Board;

Total approval: amount approved for a country programme, composed of "regular resources" and "other resources" (normally, multi-bilateral resources under trust fund arrangements);

Regular approval: amount approved for the country programme from regular resources;

Total expenditure (Exp.): provisional amount spent up to and including 2000 against the total approval;

Regular expenditure (Exp.): provisional amount spent up to and including 2000 from regular resources. For technical reasons, cost-sharing is included in the regular expenditure;

Resource (Res.) delivery rate: the expenditure for a programme divided by the amount approved by the Governing Council or the Executive Board for the programme, as defined in document DP/1989/34 for completed programmes only. In this document the "total resource delivery rate" is based on all resources, while the "regular resource delivery rate" is based on regular resources only;

Expenditure (Exp.) rate: the percentage of approved resources spent up to and including 2000 since the beginning of the country programme, for ongoing programmes only. In this document, the "total expenditure rate" is based on all resources, while the "regular expenditure rate" is based on regular resources only;

Regular balance of commitments (commit.): the regular amount approved for the programme less the regular expenditures up to and including 2000. If negative, the regular balance of commitments is here treated as zero. Thus, the regular balance of commitments at the summary level does not necessarily equal the approved amount less the expenditure.

Table 1. Status of country programmes starting by 2000		
Starting year	**Completed in 2000**	**Ongoing in 2001**
1991	1	
1993		1
1994	1	
1995	2	
1996	3	3
1997	7	32
1998		31
1999		3
2000		10
A. Total	14	80

Table 2. Implementation of country programmes completed in 2000
(provisional, in millions of dollars) a/ b/

Region/Country	Actual Start	Actual End	Actual Ext.	Total Approval	Regular Approval	Total Exp. 2000	Regular Exp. 2000	Total Exp. To 2000	Regular Exp. To 2000	Total Res. Delivery Rate	Regular Balance of Commit.	Regular Res. Delivery Rate
Africa (sub-Saharan)												
Burkina Faso	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	10.3	8.8	1.1	1.1	6.1	6.0	60%	2.8	68%
Chad	Jan-96	Dec-00	0	9.0	8.0	1.0	1.0	6.2	6.2	69%	1.8	78%
Congo	Jan-91	Dec-00	6	5.8	5.8	0.3	0.3	4.5	4.5	77%	1.3	77%
Ghana	Jan-96	Dec-00	0	25.0	18.0	2.4	1.8	14.8	12.3	59%	5.7	68%
Namibia	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	6.1	3.6	0.6	0.4	4.7	4.3	77%	0.0	120%
Uganda	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	24.0	16.0	3.3	2.6	19.7	15.7	82%	0.3	98%
Total Africa (sub-Saharan)				80.2	60.2	8.7	7.3	56.0	49.1	70%	11.9	82%
Arab States and Europe												
Palestine	Jan-96	Dec-00	1	7.2	5.2	1.2	0.9	6.2	5.4	86%	0.0	104%
Turkey	Jan-95	Dec-00	1	7.0	6.0	0.9	0.5	5.2	4.8	74%	1.2	79%
Total Arab States and Europe				14.2	11.2	2.1	1.4	11.3	10.2	80%	1.2	91%
Asia and the Pacific												
Cambodia	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	16.0	14.0	3.3	3.2	17.4	17.2	109%	0.0	123%
Indonesia	Jan-95	Dec-00	1	30.0	25.0	2.5	2.5	17.9	17.9	60%	7.1	72%
Viet Nam	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	24.0	20.0	5.4	4.2	24.8	19.9	103%	0.1	100%
Total Asia and the Pacific				70.0	59.0	11.3	9.9	60.2	55.0	86%	7.2	93%
Latin America and Caribbean												
Ecuador	Jan-97	Dec-00	0	5.0	4.0	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.1	84%	0.0	103%
Guatemala	Jan-94	Dec-00	3	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	4.0	3.5	115%	0.0	177%
Peru	Jan-97	Dec-00	-1	15.0	9.5	1.4	1.4	9.5	9.5	64%	0.0	100%
Total Latin America and Caribbean				23.5	15.5	2.3	2.2	17.7	17.2	76%	0.0	111%
Grand Total				187.9	145.9	24.3	20.8	145.3	131.3	77%	20.3	90%

a/ See glossary (p.6) for the abbreviations and definitions used in the tables in this report.
b/ Figures may not add up to the totals given due to rounding.

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Table 3a. Implementation of country programmes ongoing in 2001 (provisional, in millions of dollars) g/

Region	Starting Year/ Country	Actual Start	Actual End	Actual Ext.	Total Approval	Regular Approval	Total Exp. 2000	Regular Exp. 2000	Total Exp. To 2000	Regular Exp. To 2000	Total Exp. Rate	Regular Balance of Commit.	Regular Exp. Rate
	1993												
AF h/	Sierra Leone	Jan-93	Dec-01	4	5.2	3.5	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.9	56%	0.6	83%
	1996												
AF	Cape Verde	Jan-96	Dec-01	1	6.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.1	53%	1.9	63%
AR g/	Syrian Arab Rep.	Jan-96	Dec-01	1	18.0	13.0	0.8	0.9	9.7	8.6	54%	4.4	66%
LA g/	Honduras	Jan-96	Dec-01	2	8.2	5.2	0.9	0.8	6.2	5.7	76%	0.0	110%
	Total 1996				32.2	23.2	2.1	2.0	19.1	17.5	59%	6.2	75%
	1997												
AF	Angola	Jan-97	Dec-02	2	15.0	9.6	1.2	1.2	8.1	7.5	54%	2.1	78%
AF	Central African Rep.	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	5.5	5.0	0.7	0.7	3.2	3.2	58%	1.8	64%
AF	Comoros	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	3.4	3.0	0.5	0.1	2.3	1.7	67%	1.3	56%
AF	Cote d'Ivoire	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	12.5	10.0	0.7	0.7	5.3	5.2	42%	4.8	52%
AF	Eritrea	Jan-97	Dec-01	1	6.8	4.8	0.7	0.6	4.9	4.9	72%	0.0	101%
AF	Gambia	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	4.5	3.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	45%	1.5	57%
AF	Guinea	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	9.5	7.5	0.5	0.4	3.0	2.9	32%	4.6	39%
AF	Kenya	Jan-97	Dec-03	2	20.0	16.5	1.9	1.9	9.6	8.6	48%	7.9	52%
AF	Malawi	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	15.0	11.0	1.5	1.1	11.1	9.0	74%	2.0	81%
AF	Nigeria	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	32.5	32.5	3.7	3.7	13.6	13.6	42%	18.9	42%
AF	Senegal	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	15.0	10.0	1.0	1.0	6.8	6.8	46%	3.2	68%
AF	Togo	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	7.0	6.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9	42%	3.1	49%
AF	U. R. of Tanzania	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	25.0	21.0	2.4	2.4	17.6	13.5	71%	7.5	64%
AF	Zambia	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	10.5	8.5	3.4	3.4	8.6	8.6	82%	0.0	101%
AR	Albania	Jan-97	Dec-01	1	4.0	2.8	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.7	42%	1.1	60%
AR	Djibouti	Jan-97	Dec-02	2	3.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	49%	0.5	73%
AR	Lebanon	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.3	3.0	1.4	85%	1.1	56%
AR	Morocco	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	19.0	13.0	1.3	1.3	9.9	9.5	52%	3.5	73%
AR	Sudan	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	17.0	17.0	1.6	1.6	8.7	8.7	51%	8.3	51%
AR	Tunisia	Jan-97	Dec-02	1	7.0	4.5	0.6	0.4	3.3	2.9	48%	1.6	65%
AS g/	China	Jan-97	Dec-01	1	20.0	20.0	3.5	3.5	10.4	10.4	52%	9.6	52%
AS	India	Jan-97	Dec-02	1	100.0	80.0	9.0	9.0	33.0	33.0	33%	47.0	41%
AS	Lao PDR	Jan-97	Dec-01	1	6.0	5.2	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.6	60%	1.6	69%

Table 3a. Implementation of country programmes ongoing in 2001

(provisional, in millions of dollars) a/

Region	Starting Year/ Country	Actual Start	Actual End	Actual Ext.	Total Approval	Regular Approval	Total Exp. 2000	Regular Exp. 2000	Total Exp. To 2000	Regular Exp. To 2000	Total Exp. Rate	Regular Balance of Commit.	Regular Exp. Rate
AS	Mongolia	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	9.3	6.0	1.5	1.5	5.3	5.2	57%	0.8	87%
AS	Nepal	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	35.0	25.0	3.1	2.5	18.2	15.0	52%	10.0	60%
AS	Sri Lanka	Jan-97	Dec-01	1	7.6	5.0	0.7	0.6	4.9	4.1	64%	0.9	83%
LA	Caribbean	Jan-97	Dec-02	2	5.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	6.3	6.2	126%	0.0	156%
LA	Cuba	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	4.5	4.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.2	48%	2.3	48%
LA	Dominican Republic	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	5.5	4.5	0.6	0.6	4.1	4.1	74%	0.4	90%
LA	El Salvador	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	6.3	4.0	0.6	0.6	3.2	2.5	50%	1.5	63%
LA	Haiti	Jan-97	Dec-01	2	16.0	10.5	2.3	1.2	9.3	7.6	58%	2.9	72%
LA	Mexico	Jan-97	Dec-01	0	15.5	10.5	1.2	1.2	6.3	6.3	41%	4.2	60%
	Total 1997				466.4	369.9	50.1	46.2	233.7	216.1	50%	156.2	58%
	1998												
AF	Botswana	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	2.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.4	63%	0.6	68%
AF	Cameroon	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	12.0	10.5	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.1	26%	7.4	30%
AF	Equatorial Guinea	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.7	66%	0.8	66%
AF	Ethiopia	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	30.0	24.8	4.4	3.0	8.1	5.6	27%	19.2	23%
AF	Gabon	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	55%	0.3	77%
AF	Guinea-Bissau	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	4.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	12%	2.5	16%
AF	Lesotho	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	3.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	13%	2.1	15%
AF	Mali	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	11.0	10.0	0.8	0.8	3.7	3.6	33%	6.4	36%
AF	Mauritania	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	7.0	4.0	1.5	0.7	3.1	2.4	45%	1.6	60%
AF	Mozambique	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	23.2	14.0	4.1	3.3	15.3	10.5	66%	3.5	75%
AF	Niger	Jan-98	Dec-01	2	13.1	8.8	1.3	1.0	7.0	5.9	53%	2.9	67%
AF	Rwanda	Jan-98	Dec-01	1	5.0	4.2	1.1	0.7	3.8	3.3	77%	0.9	79%
AF	Sao Tome and Principe	Jan-98	Dec-01	-1	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	50%	0.6	65%
AF	South Africa	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	10.0	6.0	0.9	0.3	3.0	1.9	30%	4.1	32%
AF	Swaziland	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	32%	1.3	37%
AR	Algeria	Jan-98	Dec-01	1	7.0	5.1	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.7	27%	3.4	34%
AR	Egypt	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	18.0	14.4	2.7	1.9	8.4	6.7	47%	7.7	46%
AR	Jordan	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	4.5	4.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	26%	2.8	30%
AR	Yemen	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	18.0	12.0	3.0	1.8	7.0	4.3	39%	7.7	36%
AS	Bangladesh	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	35.0	31.0	3.7	3.7	16.6	16.5	47%	14.5	53%
AS	Bhutan	Jan-98	Dec-01	-1	4.4	4.0	1.4	1.4	3.6	3.6	82%	0.4	91%

Table 3a. Implementation of country programmes ongoing in 2001

(provisional, in millions of dollars) a/

Region	Starting Year/ Country	Actual Start	Actual End	Actual Ext.	Total Approval	Regular Approval	Total Exp. 2000	Regular Exp. 2000	Total Exp. To 2000	Regular Exp. To 2000	Total Exp. Rate	Regular Balance of Commit.	Regular Exp. Rate
AS	Korea, DPR	Jan-98	Dec-02	1	3.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	40%	2.2	40%
AS	Maldives	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	4.5	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	43%	1.0	60%
AS	Papua New Guinea	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	6.5	5.0	0.5	0.5	1.9	1.9	29%	3.1	38%
AS	South Pacific	Jan-98	Dec-02	1	10.0	7.2	1.3	1.1	4.4	3.4	44%	3.8	48%
AS	Thailand	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	3.2	3.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	34%	2.1	33%
LA	Bolivia	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	12.0	8.5	2.0	1.1	5.3	3.5	45%	5.0	41%
LA	Brazil	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	9.0	8.0	0.8	0.8	4.6	4.6	51%	3.4	57%
LA	Colombia	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	45%	1.3	45%
LA	Nicaragua	Jan-98	Dec-01	0	11.4	8.4	1.4	1.2	7.2	5.2	63%	3.2	62%
LA	Paraguay	Jan-98	Dec-02	0	5.5	3.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.6	29%	1.4	54%
	Total 1998				284.4	219.4	38.2	30.0	123.0	102.3	43%	117.1	47%
	1999												
AF	Benin	Jan-99	Dec-03	0	12.0	10.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.2	18%	7.8	22%
AF	Burundi	Jan-99	Dec-01	0	8.0	4.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	17%	3.2	30%
AF	Madagascar	Jan-99	Dec-03	0	14.4	12.5	1.5	1.4	3.5	3.4	25%	9.1	27%
	Total 1999				34.4	27.0	2.9	2.8	7.0	6.9	20%	20.1	26%
	2000												
AF	Zimbabwe	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	18.0	8.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	5%	7.5	6%
AR	Azerbaijan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	5.5	4.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	11%	3.4	16%
AR	Kazakhstan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	6.0	4.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	13%	3.2	20%
AR	Kyrgyzstan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	5.0	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	9%	3.1	12%
AR	Tajikistan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	6.0	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	5%	3.7	7%
AR	Turkmenistan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	5.0	3.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	9%	3.1	13%
AR	Uzbekistan	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	7.5	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	5%	5.6	6%
AS	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	11.0	9.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	10%	7.9	13%
AS	Pakistan	Jan-00	Dec-03	0	35.0	28.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	2%	27.4	2%
AS	Philippines	Jan-00	Dec-04	0	30.0	20.0	2.9	1.0	2.9	1.0	10%	19.0	5%
	Total 2000				129.0	90.0	8.5	6.1	8.5	6.1	7%	83.9	7%
	Grand Total						101.9	87.3				384.1	

a/ Figures may not add up to the totals given due to rounding.

b/ Africa (sub-Saharan).
c/ Arab States and Europe.
d/ Latin America and Caribbean.
e/ Asia and the Pacific.

Table 3b. Summary of country programmes ongoing in 2001 by region

(provisional, in millions of dollars) g/

Region/Number of countries		Total Approval	Regular Approval	Total Exp. To 2000	Regular Exp. To 2000	Total Exp. Rate	Regular Balance of Commit.	Regular Exp. Rate
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	35	375.2	289.5	166.8	146.7	44%	142.9	51%
Arab States and Europe	17	154.0	115.3	59.1	51.1	38%	64.2	44%
Asia and the Pacific	16	321.1	254.7	110.9	103.5	35%	151.2	41%
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	101.3	73.5	57.3	50.5	57%	25.8	69%
Total	80						384.1	

a/ Figures may not add up to the totals given due to rounding.

Table 4. Country programmes starting in 2001 a/

(provisional, in millions of US dollars) b/

Region/Country	Actual Start	Actual End	Total Approval	Regular Approval
Africa (sub-Saharan)				
Burkina Faso	Jan-01	Dec-05	10.5	8.5
Chad	Jan-01	Dec-05	6.5	6.0
Ghana	Jan-01	Dec-05	25.3	14.0
Namibia	Jan-01	Dec-05	12.5	3.5
Uganda	Jan-01	Dec-05	29.0	16.0
Total Africa (sub-Saharan)			83.8	48.0
Arab States and Europe				
Palestine	Jan-01	Dec-04	7.0	4.0
Turkey	Jan-01	Dec-05	5.5	4.5
Total Arab States and Europe			12.5	8.5
Asia and the Pacific				
Cambodia	Jan-01	Dec-05	26.0	15.0
Indonesia	Jan-01	Dec-05	28.0	21.0
Viet Nam	Jan-01	Dec-05	27.0	20.0
Total Asia and the Pacific			81.0	56.0
Latin America and Caribbean				
Ecuador	Jan-01	Dec-03	6.0	2.4
Guatemala	Jan-01	Dec-04	3.2	2.0
Peru	Jan-01	Dec-05	20.0	7.0
Total Latin America and Caribbean			29.2	11.4
Grand Total			206.5	123.9

a/ Included are submissions up to the first regular session, 2001.

b/ Figures may not add up to the totals given due to roundings.

Table 5. Balances of UNFPA commitments from regular resources as of 1/1/2001

(provisional, in millions of dollars) a/

Region	Ongoing Programmes b/ (1)	Country programmes starting in 2001 c/ (2)	Total (3) = (1) +(2)
Africa (sub-Saharan)	142.9	48.0	190.9
Arab States and Europe	64.2	8.5	72.7
Asia and the Pacific	151.2	56.0	207.2
Latin America and Caribbean	25.8	11.4	37.2
Total	384.1	123.9	508.0

a/ Figures may not add up to the totals given due to rounding.

b/ See table 3b.

c/ See table 4.

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